BEAVER ARGUS.
BEAVER, PENN'A.
Wednesday, July 16th 1862.
J. C. NICHOLSON & Co., Proprietors.
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☞ Letters and communications, by mail, must have prompt attention.

BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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YANKEE DOODLE ON THE WATERS

BY A. C. O'CONNOR.

Midnight on the waste of waters,
Midnight on the silent sea:
As our brave and gallant vessel
Speedeth o'er the waters free.
Sky and waters, sky and waters,
Silence, solitude and stars;
These alone do meet our vision,
And the moon's pale, silver bars.

Placid are the ocean waters,
And the wind, though strong, is still;
As our gallant bark's a flying,
While the helmsman steers with skill.
Oh, it is sublime—delightful!
Sailing o'er the ocean deep;
When the sea is calm and stilly,
While the storm-wraths are asleep.

Not a soul is now a stirring,
All our voyagers do sleep.
Save the wakeful yonder pilot,
On this night upon the deep;
This is fair, and calm, and lovely,
As we proudly onward flee;
All is good and soul-refreshing
Ocean breeze, bring sea.

Hark! from o'er the ocean stealing
Come a sound—a music note;
Louder yet, for nearer, clearer
Upon the waters doth it float.
Is it—no, it is not the night wind
Sighing 'mid the masts and spars,
Is the cadence most as lovely
As the anthems of the stars!

Softly, softly—ah! 'tis music!
Yes, 'tis music, but from whence!'
And I strive to catch the burden,
Straining every eager sense.
Yes, it is "Yankee Doodle!"
"Yankee Doodle!" what a thrill!
"Yankee Doodle!" "Yankee Doodle!"
And again now all is still.

Once again, and nearer, clearer,
Once again, and now quite plain;
"Yankee Doodle!" "Yankee Doodle!"
Floats from o'er the ocean main.
"Yankee Doodle."—aye, forever!
From you line-of-battle ship,
With the Stripes and Stars a flying—
Bless them!" flows from heart to lip.

Moonlight on the waste of waters,
Midnight on the silent sea,
As a brave and gallant vessel
Speedeth o'er the waters free.
As that line-of-battle ship that
Passed us by a spell ago,
With the Stars and Stripes a flying,
With that music soft and low.

That brave vessel's Southward sailing
To the port from which we've sailed;
And the brave old flag's still flying,
To its mast-head proudly nailed.
And as vessel sails from vessel,
So that music dies away:
"Yankee Doodle!" "Yankee Doodle!"
Sings through over the ocean spray:
"Yankee Doodle!" fainter—fainter—
"Yankee Doodle!" o'er the sea:
"Yankee Doodle!" "Yankee Doodle!"
Blest our Nation's melody.

[FOR THE ARGUS.]

Mr. Editor:—Some few years since a series of articles was published in your paper connected with the early settlement of Beaver county.—They were read with much interest, and favorably noticed, among others by Mr. Hazard editor of "*Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives.*" He has all those numbers of the *Argus* carefully preserved.

In justice to the memory of a band of brave patriots, who now all, save one, sleep their last, long sleep. I propose to place on record an interesting fact in the history of this region. On the 16th. day of August, 1812, Gen. Hull surrendered the forces under his command to the British. A few days after this a large number of men were ordered to land on the American side of Lake Erie. The rumor soon started, and rapidly spread, that the *British* had landed in great force on our side of the lake and were rapidly making their way into the interior. Nothing of the kind appears to have been done till the troops reached Bricelands Cross Roads (now Florence) in Washington county. Rev. Elisha M'Curdy, the pastor then in charge of the Presbyterian congregation in that place, immediately took measures to spread the news in all directions. He called a meeting in Burgettstown, a small village five miles south of Florence. At the first meeting preliminary steps were taken and another meeting called at the same place a few days after. At this second meeting a company of Cavalry, one of Rifles and one or two of Infantry were organized—officers elected and measures taken to arm them. Committees were appointed to visit every house in the region and ask for a gun. If the owner of the house had a gun and was willing to give it, the Committee gave him a receipt. In all cases of refusal, the instructions were to take the gun by force if necessary, and receipt for it. I never heard of any but one instance of refusal. The companies thus raised agreed to meet at Briceland's Cross Roads soon after.

The women, then as now, foremost in every good work, turned out in all directions and greatly aided in preparing their husbands, sons and brothers for the campaign on which they were about to start.

Although the country was then comparatively new and poor, two noble-hearted farmers in the vicinity of Briceland's Cross Roads—Messrs. Patterson and M'Lean—furnished the whole force with an excellent and plentiful dinner. The companies took up their march and encamped the first night at Frankfort in Beaver county. Here committees were appointed to appraise all the guns and furnish a statement to the owner. Next morning they marched north, and continued till they reached New Lisbon, Ohio. Here they learned, for the first, that there was no need of their services; the whole excitement having originated in the fact of some prisoners being sent over Lake Erie on their way home. Though their services were not needed, the whole affair reflects great credit on all engaged. Many, in fact, nearly all of them, were poor men; many leaving their wives and children but poorly supplied if they should be absent any considerable time. Relief funds and Relief Boards were then unknown.

The master spirit in this movement, Rev. Elisha M'Curdy, accompanied the troops the whole time. He was, truly, one of nature's noblemen. He possessed, in a greater degree than any one I ever knew, the "ability to govern men," in truth, he was "born to command. His stern integrity and great moral courage I have never known equalled. Had he been in some late Ecclesiastical bodies no secular press would have contained any of his explanations. He would have voted "right *first*, *midst* and *last*." Although a consistent, zealous Presbyterian, he never knew nor felt aught of bigotry or sectarianism. All that concerned mankind concerned him. All *Oppression* found in him a foe; all suffering, a feeling, active friend. A sketch of *his life* has been published by a kind and good man. It is not, however, such as it should have been.

The writer seems to have written from a stand point quite too remote, from the log cabins in which so much the goodness of this man of God was exhibited.

James Patterson, another of this worthy band, resided, till his death, at a good old age, in the vicinity of Burgettstown; for a long time filling the office of Ruling Elder in the church, a leading and active spirit in every thing for the good of his fellows.

Robert Withrow, a Captain of one of the companies, resided a long time in the same township with Mr. Patterson. He, too, was a ruling elder in the same church; a man of considerable ability. He, too, has gone to his reward.

Daniel M'Connell resided near Florence till his death, some few years since. He was a good citizen in every sense of the term.

Robert Dungan resided, for a long time, near to, or in, Frankort, Beaver county—so long, indeed, that our fathers, ourselves, and one children, all knew and respected him. He removed, in his old age, to Ohio, and has since been called home to his reward.

Andrew Knox, soon after the return of this party from New Lisbon, joined the army and served on the frontier for a term of six months. He then volunteered for an additional term.—For some thirty years previous to his death he resided in Frankfort. His character was without reproach.—Foremost in every thing calculated to benefit mankind. Though childless, he was one of the first and firmest to advocate and sustain a system of Free Schools. He always had a passion for military science, and seemed delighted in witnessing correct military movements. He is gone to his reward.—He has left none but *friends* to speak of his long residence among us.

James M'Farren is the only one of the worthy band who yet survives. He resides near Florence, Washington county. Has for a long time been a ruling elder in the Florence church; a Justice of the Peace; and once represented the people at Harrisburg. He has always been one of the most active in promoting the cause of religion, Sabbath schools, and all the Benevolent operations of his day and generation.

A FRIEND.

Frankfort Springs, July, '62.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

We have at length received full and authentic reports of the events which have been transpiring in Virginia during the past week, and are able to survey the details calmly and form conclusions as to the result. In these operations the fighting has been most severe and protracted, renewed again and again, with varying success, the marches long and rapid, the losses on both sides fearful, and the changes of position so great and important as to alter the whole state of the campaign.

The movements of the enemy since M'Clellan's arrival before Richmond have been directed with much skill toward an interruption or a change of the programme of siege. The first effort was to create a diversion by means of Jackson's assault upon Banks and the pursuit through the Shenandoah valley—a bold and partially successful undertaking, though not effecting the object proposed of creating a diversion, as no part of M'Clellan's force was detached to protect Washington or to attack Jackson. The first effort to raise the siege of Richmond proving a failure, the second attempt was by a general combination of all the rebel forces for a terrific assault on our advanced divisions at Seven Pines. This, too, though occasioning great slaughter, was a failure in its purpose, since our forces maintained their positions in the end.

The third effort was made last week in an attack in full force upon our isolated right wing. As we have previously stated, our lines were so extended as to lay us open to disaster from such attacks, and had not M'Call and Porter's divisions retreated as ordered they would have been surrounded and destroyed. From the vehemence of the assault, and the tremendous force with which it was made, it is evident that the purpose of the foe was to destroy the right wing before reinforcements could be sent to it.—But M'Clellan had no idea of sending reinforcements, his plan of changing front having been formed a week previous. He therefore ordered the retreat of the right wing; and according to arrangement, Stoneman's division retreated to White House to draw the enemy off in that direction, while Porter and M'Call made good their march across the Chickahominy.

All the stores, artillery, etc., at White House had been embarked to be ready for this event, and when Stoneman reached there, his division was also shipped, so that the enemy on arriving at White House found the place abandoned. This manœuv e to lead the rebels astray, however, was unsuccessful.—The party which pursued Stoneman must have been only a detachment, for the main rebel army pressed closely after Porter and M'Call, prevented the destruction of the bridges and followed on as the right wing retreated southward. The unfortunate failure to destroy the bridges appears to have occasioned all our troubles, for, as the reader will readily perceive, it brought the whole rebel army upon the rear of our entire line of fortifications, rendering the latter useless. They were, therefore, abandoned by Heintzelman, Keyes and Sumner, and thus the army consolidated into one mass was compelled to push through a dense swamp with all its wagons and artillery.

Nevertheless, this appears to have been achieved triumphantly, and the army reached Turkey Bend and opened communication with our gunboats. Still the extraordinary energy of the rebel movements seems to have counteracted this advantage, for they were promptly at our heels, and a terrific battle took place at Turkey Bend, of which we gave the outline yesterday in our telegraphic dispatch. As the result, M'Clellan continued his retreat to Berkeley, at Harrison's bay on the James river. He appears, before getting there, to have fought another severe battle on Tuesday, in which he beat the rebels badly. Reinforcements from Washington had reached him at the last advices, and his army was in good spirits.

It will be perceived that the army has had exceedingly hard work for a week past. On Thursday the battle Gaines' Hill was fought, and the fighting and retreat occupied Friday, Saturday and Sunday. On Monday the severe battle at Turkey Bend was fought, and on Tuesday the retreat was continued to Berkley and another great battle fought. Thus the army had six days of the severest fighting and marching on record. With his army all consolidated in one mass, and in communication directly with the gunboats on the James river, M'Clellan is in no danger whatever. The reinforcements he had received from Washington must in fact, have infused new energy into his army.

He has accepted the gage of battle whatever the enemy has offered it—at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Caines' Hill, Turkey Bend, and again at the battle of Tuesday. The enemy are now drawn out of their fortifications and their forests. They are wasting their men in constant fighting, while ours, removed from the pestilential swamps where the progress of the siege kept them, are in action occupying a healthy country. So far from being permanently injured, General M'Clellan has under his command an army capable of fighting as many battles as the enemy may offer or accept.

Of course, the natural inquiry of the unmilitary reader will be, why all this retreating, if the army is so strong? This is easily explained. No army can operate successfully without maintaining its communications and keeping its base of operations safe. Now the impunity with which Stuart's rebel cavalry made its raid even to the White House, showed clearly to General M'Clellan, as well as to the enemy that his lines were so extended that he could not make head against a heavy assault, and that he was, in fact, exposed to great danger of having his depot captured and his communications cut off. He therefore, made arrangements to change his base of operations to the James river, involving with it a change of front.

As regards the movement of the right wing, had it not been made at once, some of the divisions must have been destroyed, for the enemy made attempting to surround them when they were ordered to retire. The flight of Stoneman's division to White House was a piece of strategy which failed in its object, and the retreat of Porter and M'Call across the Chickahominy, had they destroyed the bridges after them, would have been safe enough. But of course the moment that the rebels followen them, and got in the rear of our fortifications, nothing but retreat could be thought of. Had they successfully made a stand there a rebel detachment might have got between them and the James river, and so after having lost the one base of operations they would have been cut off from the other, and thus left without communications of any kind.

It may be asked why, after being safely established on the James river, in communication with the fleet, M'Clellan should again retreat after a fight, and to this we can only reply that the ground may not have been favorable. Indeed this is beginning to be manifest from the fact that the battle of Tuesday was a decided victory for M'Clellan. Had it not been so, he would not have claimed it as such, for his dispatches respecting his own contests have been singularly modest and plain.

The retreat of the enemy from Yorktown to Richmond was undoubtedly induced by the fear that while their main army was fighting M'Clellan, M'Dowell or Banks might march down and take Richmond. Their present very active movements are explained by the fact that once established on the James river, M'Clellan is virtually in the rear of Richmond, and will be able to menace that city much more seriously than before. The temporary success of the enemy therefore involves no [illegible] disasters, and will be pretty much of the same character as Jackson's raid in the Shenandoah valley.

A great deal will depend upon the policy General M'Clellan may now adopt. His first plan of operations appears to have been either faulty, or undertaken with inadequate forces.—Supposing the latter to have been the case, it is not clear that the matter could have been mended by removing the forces from the valley to join him, or sending M'Dowell's corps on the same errand, since Jackson has shown what he would do in case the valley were clear; and without an army at Fredericksburg and Manassas, Jackson could march unmolested to Washington.

It must by this time be pretty evident that it is a mistake to suppose the rebels depend on fortified positions. They have repeatedly deluded our people into that belief, and then we have been suddenly surprised by some bold and rapid strategic manœuvre. Thus far their successes have resulted from their using this plan of action, coupled with a massing of their troops in great bodies for any important movement.—*North American.*

MEANING OF WORDS.—How Many words men have dragged downwards with themselves, and made partakers, more or less, of their own fall! Having originally an honorable significance, they have yet, with the deterioration of those that use them, or those about whom they were used, deteriorated or degenerated thereto.—What a multitude of words, originally harmless, have assumed a harmful meaning, as their secondary sense! how many worthy have acquired an unworthy! Thus "knave" once meant no more than lad, (nor does it now in German mean more; "villain" than peasant; a "boor" was only a farmer; a "varlet" was but a serving man; a "menial" one of the "many" or "household;" a "churl" but a strong fellow; a "minion" a favorite—"man is God's dearest minion." (Sylvester.) "Time-server" was used two hundred years ago quite as often in an honorable as in a dishonorable sense, "serving the time." "Conceits" had once nothing conceited in them; "officious" had reference to offices not of busy meddling; "moody" was that which pertained to a man's mood, without any gloom or sullenness implied. "Demure" (*des moeurs* of good manners) conveyed no hint, as it now does, of an overdoing of the outward demonstrations of modesty. In "crafty" and "cunning" there was nothing of crooked wisdom implied, but only knowledge and skill; indeed, still retains very often its more honorable use, a man's "craft" being his skill, and then the trade in which he is well skilled.—And think you that the Magdalene would have ever given us "maudlin" in its present contemptuous application if the tears of penitential weeping had been held in due honor by the world?

A BASE LIE EXPOSED.

The plan adopted by the journals which first opposed all the efforts to put down rebellion by the force of arms, to embarrass the government in its present operations, is to array the free white men of the north against the administration of Abraham Lincoln, on the plea that one of the results of the efforts thus to crush treason has been to fill the northern states with hordes of emancipated or runaway slaves, who are daily coming in competition with white labor, and are threatening, of course, the destruction of the white man's prosperity and progress. Almost every Breckenridge organ that we open contains an announcement or an assertion of this character. The *Patriot* started one of these stories by declaring that negroes were employed to cut the grass in the capitol grounds, when a large number of white men were actually compelled to stand in idleness and behold the more fortunate employment of the negro. When we exposed this contemptible fabrication, and showed that the negroes in question were employed by a Democrat, the *Patriot* refused in dogged silence to make an explanation of its falsehood, and suffered its paragraph on this subject to be circulated for the delusion and the delight of the dough face Democracy.

Another story of the same description, and which we believe was copied by the *Patriot*, is to the effect that Messrs. Wood, Worrell & Co. had employed a number of "contrabands" in the Cambria iron works. This story has been going the rounds of the locofoco press. It has been magnified until many people believe that negroes are actually crowding white men from places of employment, thus degrading labor by a reduction of wages and threatening with starvation the laboring men of Pennsylvania. But the truth spoils the whole story, and an expose shows that the firm alluded to, never employed a single contraband, heretofore or now, at the Cambria iron works. The entire report and publication of such employment of negroes was gotten up by the Democratic press of Pennsylvania to mislead the honest laboring men of the state into the support of a corrupt combination about to be entered into for the purpose of bringing the war to a close by humiliating the national government. The labor is worthy of the Democratic party, after it has contributed the excuses for and the resources to carry on rebellion.—*Harrisburg Tel.*

TABLEAU!—SCENE AT A QUILTING.—The editor of the Oswego Times reminds the local public of an incident happening there not quite a hundred years ago. There was a quilting party at a certain house, divers females of uncertain ages having gathered together for the purpose of discussing other people's business and promoting the general interests of society. Whilst they were thus amiably engaged, there appeared on the side walk, in front of the window, a poor, ragged, half-starved fellow, celebrated throughout the town for his affecting poverty. On deeds of loving charity intent, the ladies called the hapless scarecrow in doors, and resolved to furnish him with better clothing on the spot. A pair of shoes, cast off by the good man of the house, were found to fit the simpleton admirably, an invalided hat was kindly induced to rest upon his head like a crown of faded glory, and then there was produced a coat not more than four sizes too small for him. The fool was observed to show some hesitancy about putting off his own rag-lan for the purpose of trying this garment on; but, after much entreaty off came the article, disclosing to the horror-stricken quilters that the simpleton wore no—"oh no! we never mention it." The charity coat was hastily thrown to him, and just as he had commenced to struggle into it the twine sustaining the remainder of his costume was seen to snap. Like deer before the flying hounds, the whole charitable sisterhood fled from the scene, sprinkling their way with sidecombs, fragments of hoops, and other females minutiæ. The simpleton continued his single combat with the coat, until an Irish gentleman, who had been working in the garden, came to his rescue, and enabled him to concentrate his wardrobe again.

RECANTING HIS ERRORS.—Mr. James Russ, editor of the Shelbyville (Tenn.) *Expositor*, and a fervent advocate of secession, publicly recants his opinions. He says:

"Like hundreds and thousands of others residing in Tennessee, I was led to believe the calling out of troops by Mr. Lincoln was but an evidence of his determination to overthrown the institution of slavery. And thus thinking, I thought it my duty as a Tennessean, as a man born here, as a man whose interests were all indentified with the Southern people, to resist him. In this I now see that I was mistaken. I see also that the attempt to form a Southern Confederacy has thus far proved and will continue to prove a complete failure. And for these reasons I regard it the duty of every man residing in Tennessee to hasten back to his allegiance and claim the protection represented by the "Stars and Stripes of the American Union."

Frost Music.

I was once belated, in Canada, on a fine winter day, and was riding over the hard snow on the margin of a wide lake, when the most faint and mournful wail that could break a solemn silence seemed to pass through me like a dream. I stopped my horse and listened. For some time I could not satisfy myself whether the music was in the air or in my own brain.—I thought of the pine forest, which was not far off; but the tone was not harp-like, and there was not a breath of wind. Then it swelled and approached; then it seemed to be miles away in a moment; again it moaned, as if under my very feet. It was, in fact, almost under my feet. It was the voice of the winds imprisoned under the pall of ice suddenly cast over them by the peremptory power of the frost. Nobody there had made air-holes, for the place was a wilderness; and there was no escape for the winds which must moan on till the spring warmth should release them. They were fastened down in silence, but they would come out with an explosion when, in some still night, after a warm spring day, the ice would blow up, and make a crash and racket from shore to shore. So I was told at my host's that evening, where I arrived with something of the sensation of a haunted man. It had been some time before the true idea struck me and meanwhile the rising and falling moan made my very heart thrill again.—*Once a week.*

THE HIGHER FACULTIES OF EXISTENCE.—Now it is an unquestionable fact that those who are equally acquainted with and equally capable of appreciating and enjoying both, do give a most marked preference to the manner of existence which employs their higher faculties. Few human creatures would consent to be changed into any of the lower animals for the promise of the fullest allowance of a beast's pleasures; no intelligent human being would be an ignoramus; no person of feeling and conscience would be selfish and base, even though they should be persuaded that the fool, the dunce, or the rascal is better satisfied with his lot than they are with theirs.—They would not resign what they possess more than he for the most complete satisfaction of all the desires which they have in common with him. If they ever fancy they would, it is only in cases of unhappiness so extreme, that to escape from it they would exchange their lot for almost any other, however undesirable in their own eyes. A being of higher faculties requires more to make him happy, is capable, probably of more acute suffering, and certainly accessible to it at more points than one of an inferior type; but in spite of these liabilities he can never really wish to sink into what he feels to be a lower grade of existence.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

WHO ARE THE BRAVE IN BATTLE?—A popular error prevails in regard to the fighting qualities displayed by different regiments in the same action.—Many people, perhaps a majority of the readers of newspapers, conclude that the regiment which shows the largest list of killed and wounded has done the hardest fighting. This is a popular error. The regiment that is handled with the most skill in approaching the enemy, and which makes the most energetic and overwhelming charge upon them, suffers much less than one which is awkardly posted, which neglects to throw out skirmishers, and is brought in front of the enemy at a disadvantage. In a recent battle, a certain regiment whose Colonel sat behind a wood pile holding his horse during the action, sustained a heavy loss at the first volley of the enemy, and but little execution was done by that regiment. The regiments who charged upon the foe and saved the fortunes of the day, and secured the victory, show much smaller loss than the regiment alluded to.—Those who judge of battalions by the results in the killed and wounded would doubtless conclude in this and in similar instances, that the most inefficient and wavering were the bravest.

SINGULAR FANCY.—The West Chester *Republican* records the death of an old man who has kept his coffin in his house for thirty years. Until within a few years he resided on a small farm three miles from West Chester. On one occasion he cut down a small walnut tree growing on his place, had it sawed into boards, and the coffin was made from a portion of the lumber.—Without communicating his purpose to any one, he took the board to a cabinet maker, had the coffin made, and one day it came home while he was absent, causing considerable consternation in his family. He was rather an eccentric person, but a kind neighbor and a good citizen. Last week this uncomfortable reminder of death war brought forth, varnished, and he was carried in it to the grave.

BATTLE OF LIFE.—If life be a battle, how mad must he be who fails to arm himself for the contest. If life be a storm, how infatuated is he who sleeps while his bark is driven amid unknown waters. If life be a pilgrimage, how unwise is he who strays from the right road, nor seeks to return until the twilight shadows gather round his pathway.

What a Bayonet Charge Is.

It is said that severe as the fight at Pittsburg Landing undoubtedly was, but one bayonet wound has been discovered by our surgeons there, and that was inflicted by a barbarous rebel upon a helpless sick soldier, lying in his tent. Some surprise has been expressed at this fact; there is a general impression that after a bayonet charge if the contesting forces are composed of brave men, there should be a great number of such wounds. The truth is that a bayonet charge is a very different affair from what it is generally supposed. In the first place the regiment or other force which make the charge, though probably ranged as near as possible squarely opposite the enemy, cannot keep up this formation during a quarter of a mile or more of ground which must be traversed by it before the foe is reached. Even with the best drilled and bravest men, one end of the line lags behind, and if the enemy should stand still to receive the charge, only a part of the line would be engaged at first. In practice, however, military writers confess that bayonets are very rarely actually crossed. A charge usually takes one of three turns; either the charging party, by its firmness and impetuosity, throws the opposing force into a panic, and it breaks rank and flies without awaiting the thrust of the bayonet; or by nimbess and a well delivered volley at short distance, the side which is attacked drives off the other; or, in the fewest cases, both sides behave well and then, in the word of one of our most experienced generals, "the best sergeant decides the fate of the charge"—because only the sergeant and one or two men at the end of the line which first comes in contact with the enemy's are really engaged during the few decisive moments, and thus the conduct, individual bravery and strength of perhaps half a dozen men, who alone cross bayonets with the enemy, gain the victory for the side to which they belong. "What do you suppose we keep our bayonets bright for, but to scare the enemy?" a distinguished general said to one who was inquiring into the nature of bayonet charges; and a Marshal of France wrote: "It is not the number of killed, but the number of frightened that decides the issue of a battle." Jomini says distinctly that he saw a bayonet fight once in all his miltary experience; and it is related by the historians of Napoleon's wars, that when the French were once charging the Prussians with the bayonet, when the latter would not or could not retreat, there ensued a spectacle unexpected by the officers on either side. The French and Prussian soldiers, when they got within striking distance, apparently by mutual consent, clubbed their muskets, and thus fought most desperately with their arms reversed.

A STRANGE DINNER PARTY.—A traveler who has just returned from Spain across the Pyrenees, gives an account of a curious sight which he witnessed during a short halt at a village high up in the mountains. Having an hour to spare, he walked out to admire the scenery, and his attention was attracted by a number of eagles fluttering at some distance. On looking more closely he observed that about twenty of those birds were engaged in fight over the body of a dead cow with as many wolves, which were, however, at last obliged to yield up possession of the prize. At a short distance he also noticed a brown bear watching the combatants, but not daring to advance till the eagles had satisfied their hunger and taken to flight.

THE CHICKAHOMINY HISTORY.—The Chickahominy river, all know, from the reports of Gen. McClellan's operations, to be a small stream in the vicinity of Richmond, which broadens and deepens gradually in its course.—Some time before it reaches the James river, into which it empties, thirty-seven miles above Fortress Monroe, it is affected by the tides, and at the mouth is, as it appears from the James, between two and three miles wide.—The Chickahominy is the stream which Capt. John Smith was exploring when he was captured by the warriors of Powhattan. It is believed he was captured somewhere near the late battle. It will be remembered that its banks were in the days of John Smith, as now, noted for marshes. Smith was mired in the swamp when the savages pounced upon him.—*Exchange.*

☞ All the officers in the 83d Pa. regiment including the lamented Col. M'Lane and Capt. Brown, have signed a recommendation to the voters of Erie county, to make Sergt. Hulbert, of the 83d, (who lately lost a foot in the Hanover Court House fight,) County Treasurer at the approaching October election. The recommendation is published in the Erie papers, and can but have weight with the electors of the county.—*Com. Reporter.*

☞ Somebody asked Gen. Cass the other day, in Detroit: "General, what may do to save the Union?" "Anything!" "May we abolish slavery?" "Abolish anything on earth to save the nation!"

☞ The swan subdues the eagle when he attacks her on her own element; so the weakest may subdue the strongest foe if he but keep his place and do his duty.

BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, July 16th 1862.

T. C. Nicholson, - - - - Editor

For Auditor-General,

HON. THO'S. E. COCHRAN.

OF YORK COUNTY.

S. M. Pentengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., & 6 State st., Boston, are our Agents for the Argus in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

☞Several communications have been unavoidably crowded out this week.

☞The Philadelphia *Press* urges the appointment of Gen. Cadwallader to the command of Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and says no more popular appointment could be made.

☞The order mustering out of the United States service the Staff of Gen'l. Fremont, has been countermanded by the Sec'y of War.

☞The President has nominated, to the Senate, Col. R. Biddle Roberts, of Pittsburg, commanding the 1st Penna. Reserves, for Brigadier General of Volunteers, for gallant conduct on the field.

☞Hon. Henry D. Moore, State Treasurer, received an anonymous letter the other day enclosing a thousand dollars Treasury Note, with the request that he would pass it to the credit of the State. The letter read as follows: "Pass the enclosed to the credit of your noble, patriotic State; 'tis her due."

☞Joseph Gedas, an inmate of the Poor House was drowned on the 2d inst. It is supposed that he went in bathing, and the waves of a passing steamboat threw him off his feet, and, he being old and feeble, was not able to arise. His body was found at Steubenville, and an inquest held; the jury finding a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—On Saturday evening last, whilst a party of children were playing on a shed at the new building of D. L. Imbrie, Esq., it fell and killed James Allison, son of Dr. Allison, of this place, almost instantly. The little fellow was about nine years of age, and the idol of the family.

☞We learn, by a despatch from Washington, that an order is about being issued reducing the team of enlistment for the additional three hundred thousand volunteers, from three years to one. The object of this is to secure a large number of men who would not enlist for a longer, but would readily do so for a shorter term; besides, the calculation is, that the rebellion will be crushed with them in one year. To Gov. Curtin the adoption of this plan is greatly due.

The Plummer Case.

The case of Rev. Dr. Plummer, which has been so much talked about, was disposed of by the Presbytery, which met in Sewickly, on the 8th inst. The Presbytery refused by a vote of 6 ayes to 7 nays, "To advise or recommend to Dr. Plummer the resignation of his pastoral charge." Dr. Williams presented the following paper to the meeting, and on its adoption, *Dr. Plummer refused to vote!* Why he done so we know not, unless he was fearful of *"dictating to God."*—The resolutions read as follows:

"As an expression of the views of the Presbytery, in regard to our pending National difficulties, the following action is hereby adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the present rebellion, in which a portion of the people of the Southern States have risen up in arms against the Government of these United States, and have forced upon us the alternative of yielding to their demands, or defending our very existence as a nation, by a most deplorable civil war, is wholly without excuse, and desperately wicked.

Resolved, That the success of this rebellion, involving, as it would, the establishment of an independent and necessarily hostile confederacy, based avowedly upon the perpetuation of human slavery as its "corner-stone," would be ruinous to our nation, and disastrous to the human race; and therefore, it is our duty, as citizens and as Christians, to seek its overthrow by whatever enpenditure of treasure or of blood may be found necessary.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all ministers to instruct their people as to their duty in this terrible crisis; and in conducting the devotions of the sanctuary, to pray earnestly to God for his help in this time of trial; that he may sustain our Government; that he may give success to our armies; that he would forgive their sin and give them a better mind; that he would remove the causes of this great controversy; and in his own time and way, restore to us unity and peace as a people.

Dr. Plummer's course, to say the least of it, has not been above suspicion, and we are surprised to find that he is defended by men who certainly should act differently.

☞Since our last issue we have additional particulars of the terrible battles before Richmond, of which our readers are already familiar. The accounts of the killed and wounded come in very slowly and are conflicting. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps appears to have been in every engagement, and have suffered most severely. All agree in awarding them the highest praise for the splendid manner in which they behaved themselves.—There are three companies from this county in this Corps—two in the Tenth and one in the Ninth—and from the list, which we publish below, it will be seen that they all have suffered.—The list is as correct as we could make it from the information we have received:

COMPANY F, 10TH RESERVE.

Killed—G. P. Bryan, John D. Wray, Wm. Ramsey—3.

Wounded—T. G. Evans, James McKee, Alex. Dawson, Henry Gull, Ira Neville, John Jones, George Bean, Robert Campbell, Jos. G. Hays, Edward Neville, Andrew Roy, Theo. W. Scott, Joseph Stewart, Capt. M. R. Adams—14.

Missing—James E. Anderson, Eli R. Brown, John Donavan, Thomas Hawley, Clark M'Connell, John P. Wilson, James J. Rowe, Wm. Reno—8.

COMPANY K, 10TH RESERVE.

Killed—Lieut. John L. Moore, Corp. Crawford, James Irwin—3.

Wounded—Sergt. Anderson, Reuben Fry, D. H. Howell, David Imbrie, John A. Johnston, Josiah Lightner, Robert Marshall James M'Keogh, John M'Millen, John Newgent, Caleb Pierce, C. R. Shannon, R. L. Hudson, Hugh Laughlin, Geo. N. Morris—15.

Missing—John Boyd, Jos M'Clure, Edward Miller, J. Kagarise, Capt. Sam'l Miller—3.

We have also received the following list of the wounded and missing of Company H, 9th Reg. P. R. V. C., from the Orderly Sergeant, D. R. Hawkins:

Wounded—Capt. John Cuthbertson, wounded in both thighs, supposed to be a prisoner; Lieut. Jacob S. Winans, wounded in right shoulder, very slightly, sent home; Corp. Matthew H. Fulton, shoulder, severe, supposed to be a prisoner; Wm. Ashton, leg, slight, prisoner, Albert Marquis, hand, sent home; John Lang, leg, slight, prisoner; John Butler, abdomen, severe, prisoner; Archibald Welsh, leg below knee, severe, prisoner; Henry Palmer, both hips, severe, prisoner; Saml Veon, abdomen, severe, sent home; George Kelso, leg, slight; prisoner; Joseph Hobough, leg, slight, prisoner; Wm. Thompson, leg, slight, prisoner; Henry Early, hip, slight, prisoner; Tobias S. Nye, abdomen, severe, prisoner.

Missing—James W. Gallaher, Francis Wragg, John Murphy, supposed to be prisoners; Lewis Reddy supposed to be at general hospital; Joseph Cuthbertson remained with the Captain at the hospital, and supposed to be a prisoner.

CAMP OF 10TH REG. P. R. V. C.,
Army of the Potomac,
July 5th, 1862.

EDITOR ARGUS—*Dear Sir:* In order to set the minds of the parents and friends of the members of Co. K, 10th Reg. Pa. Reserves at ease, and to let them know the truth in regard to the killed, wounded and missing of our company, I have came to the conclusion that it is my duty—being the only officer left with the company—to send you a list of the same, which you will please publish:

Killed—1st Lieut. John L. Moore; Corp. Chas. W. Crawford; Private Jas. Irwin.

Wounded—1st Sergt. James A. Anderson, Corp. Rich'd L. Hudson; Privates Reuben H. Fry, Daniel H. Howills, David Imbrie, John A. Johnston, Josiah Lightner, Robert Marshall, Jas. M'Keogh, Hugh Laughlin, George W. Morris, John M'Millen, Caleb Pierce, Curtis R. Shannon, John Newgent.

Missing—Capt. Sam'l Miller; Corp. Henry J. M'Clelland; Privates Josephus M'Clure, John Boyd, Arthur Vankirk. Private Marion W. Courtney was left at the hospital to take care of the wounded, but not having reported to his company yet, is supposed to be a prisoner. The rest of the company are in good health, with a few exceptions, who are slightly indisposed on account of the fatigue they have undergone.

By publishing the above you will confer a favor on the members of Co. K, and oblige

Yours, Very Respectfully,
WM. J. CARSON.
2d Lieut. Com. Co. K, 10th R. P. R. C.

☞We publish in another column an article taken from the "Union County Star and Lewisburgh Chronicle," published at the home of the Locofoco candidate for Auditor General, which we trust our readers will peruse carefully. It was fit that that convention should nominate such a man as Isaac Slenker;—he well represents the sentiments of the men which composed it, and those who will subscribe to the platform which it laid down. We will publish the resolutions which this convention passed next week, and let our readers see what kind of material the Locofoco party in Pennsylvania is made of.

☞Robert Darragh, son of Major John S. Darragh, of Rochester, who enlisted as a private in the 63d Penna. Regiment, has been made a 1st Lieutenant for his brave conduct during the late engagements.

☞President Lincoln, last week, in company with the Assistant Secretary of War and F. Blair, paid a visit to James River.

Army Correspondence.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, SATURDAY, JUNE 28th, 1862.

—*Dear Wife:* Since writing my last letter to you we have had a terrible battle. John is killed; break the news to mother as easily as you can. I know it will almost kill her too. I am safe as yet, although all of us were under an almost constant and terrible fire from about 4 o'clock on Thursday evening till it must have been 10 o'clock, Thursday night. It then ceased, but was recommenced as early as 4 o'clock on Friday morning, and continued till dark. At first, our regiment was parted; Companies A and B were placed in rifle pits in front of and below the batteries; Companies F and G were placed behind a little rising ground to support Captain Easton's battery and a battery of regulars, of two guns. We lay flat on the ground, with our guns beside us, and for three or four hours such a storm of shot and shell as flew over us I hope it may never be my lot to see again. Shells flew over our heads so close that we fancied we could feel the heat from them as they howled along; others burst high in the air above us, scattering the fragments in all directions; others went tearing through the horses attached to the limber wagons and caissons attached to the batteries, where they were stationed, within twenty yards of us: one caisson alone had four horses killed. And then the musket balls! The air appeared black with them, and thousands of muskets kept up the most terrific crashing, while the sound of the six brass cannon almost equaled the deepest thunder. Easton, by his almost invincible bravery and the way he handled his cannon, brought down almost all of the enemy's artillery fire upon us, and how we escaped I know not. At last some one cried, "Now look out!" The rebels were cheering and forming to take Easton's battery. Just at that instant the Eighth Regiment came up the hill on our left, and as we were springing to our feet, their commander cried out in cheering tones, "lay still boys," and as his regiment filed past us they halted and lay down on our right. Meantime the rebels came on, and Easton, hurrying up a caisson, cried out, "Double shot your guns, men; they don't take this battery while I remain alive." The guns must have been nearly full to the muzzle, for when they went off it fairly raised us from the ground. It scattered the rebels, and the Eighth regiment springing up, marched down the hill to the right of us. All this time shell and shot flew over us, and, as the caissons were continually passing at full gallop in front of us, had one of those caissons blown up it would have killed all of us,—Nnoe of them were struck but one, and that by a glancing shot that tore off the iron sheeting and made a hole in the caisson large enough for a cat to go through. Just at dark company B came out of and fell back from the rifle pits, then, springing to our feet, we went regardless of shot and shell on the double quick down to the pits and renewed the fire that had been slackened when company B left it.

Of yesterday's fight I have not room, nor do I feel like writing to do it anything like justice. We were ordered, and had to fall back five, or, at least, four miles. We made a stand at last and, although they outnumbered us at least five to one, drove them back. In turn they drove our men back on the main body. At last, when the hospital was filled with dead and dying, the rebels rallied in great force, drove back our men, killed Easton and all his men, and took the battery.—The other batteries slowly retreated supported by our troops.

I was not an eye witness to the last part of the battle as I was at the hospital with John. He was shot through and through, the bullet going in at one side and coming out at the other. He lived near an hour, but only spoke once, saying, "I see Tilly with the stars and stripes in her hand." After that he never spoke. When he died I closed his eyes and straightened him out, placed his hands on his breast, and in twenty minutes afterwards the hospital was in the hands of the enemy, and I, not knowing where the regiment was, and being of no more use to John, made a hasty retreat with bullets and grape shot flying all around me. The Irish Brigade then came up and drove back the rebels and kept the ground all night. As I was almost done out, I did not go back, but with thousands of others encamped in the woods opposite here.

This morning all our force had to fall back on this side of the river and blow up the bridge, leaving the rebels to bury all the dead.

Another one, Corporal George Bryan, in our company, was killed. Tom Evans is wounded in the wrist, and will lose his arm, or hand at least.—The names of the other wounded are Campbell, Roy, Stewart, (not Lieut. Stewart), Hays and T. W. Scott. It is feared that Scott and Campbell will die. The Captain is not hurt, tell Mrs. Adams, and gallantly led his company to the last. He shook hands with me this morning when I reported to him, and congratulated me on being safe. He says John was as brave a man as ever lived.

T. S. WRAY.

*"Tilly," of whom the dying man spoke, is his little neice, at home.

Camp on James River, 62d Reg. P. V.
July 2d, 1862.

MRS. CLARINDA M'CREERY, Beaver, Pa.—*Dear Lady:* I am sorry to be the writer of bad news—but as it was your son William's last request to me, I am in duty bound, through the friendship that existed between him and me, and in order to ease the mind of an anxious mother, to tell her that her brave son, William G. Fawcett, fell dead in battle on the 1st of this month, about 5 o'clock in the evening. Out of fifty-five of our Company (G) that entered the battle of the past week, but twenty-five are now with us—the others being in the list or killed, wounded or missing. It is a sad state of affairs, but God's will be done. Our last battle, of July 1st, was a terrible one; and as we advanced to meet the enemy, who was charging the battery our regiment supported, your son William, and the one I thought most of in our company, said to me: "Lieutenant, if I fall in this battle, take these envelopes (handing me several) and write to my mother, Mrs. Clarinda M'Creery, Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., and tell her how I fell, defending the good old stars and stripes of my county; and if possible, put me in a grave by myself." I answered him, and promised him that I would. In another moment we were engaged with the enemy. Poor Will fell, shot through the stomach. One of our boys raised him up, but he was dead. Night closed on us, and about 9 o'clock the fight ended. The enemy had possession of the part of the field where Will fell, or I would have carried out his last request to the letter. I sympathise with you, madam, in the loss of your noble boy. He was a brave soldier, ever ready and willing to do his duty. To me he was as dear as a brother; and the name of Will Fawcett, and our many past adventures together, will never be forgotten until Deity calls me to join him in the happy world above.

Captain O'Brien has been sick for some time, and in company with Lieutenant Kennedy, who was wounded on the 1st of July, has gone home, which leaves me in command of the Company. We received our mails today, the first for better than a week—and amongst the letters for our company, I find one addressed to William, and will enclose it to you along with the envelopes he gave me. Our knapsacks were all taken by the enemy, and all that I can send you, that belonged to Will, are the few envelopes I enclose. When he handed them to me, it appeared as though he had a premonition of his fate.

Yours, Most Respectfully,
AD. E. SMITH,
2d Lieut. Com. Co. G. 62d Reg. P. V.

P. S. Since writing the above one of our wagoners has brought me Will's knapsack, which he was lucky enough to get hauled in the wagon. It contains all his effects, and I will ship it to your address, by Adams' Express so soon as an opportunity offers.

A. E. S.

NASHVILLE, July 12—Between three and four thousand Georgian and Texan guerrillas under Col. Forest, attacked the Eleventh Michigan and Third Minnesota in Murfreesboro early this morning. There was desperate fighting at three o'clock in the afternoon. The Michigan troops had surrendered. The Minnesotians being strongly entrenched, cut the enemy up terribly with Hewett's Kentucky battery, repulsing them with great slaughter in three charges.

A flag of truce was sent in by Forest demanding the surrender. Col. Lesler replied that he could hold his position a week. The railroad track was torn up, but replaced. An attack on Nashville is not improbable, as cannonading is heard repeatedly here. Col. Boone has arrived with several companies.

Later.—A special dispatch to the Associated Press says that Murfreesboro was taken by the Confederates, mostly Texan Rangers under Forest,—but were shelled by our battery.—Stearns report the Ninth Michgan captured. The Third Minnesota, with the battery, were holding out at last accounts. Brig. Gens. Duffield and Crittenden, of Indiana, are prisoners. Great excitement in Nashville. An attack expected. Will give the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield will shell the city. A battery is in position for that emergency.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Gens. M'Call and Reynolds are neither of them wounded. After remaining a day at the Spottswood House they were taken to the officers prisons.

A gunboat on the plan of the Merrimac, though much smaller, is rapidly approaching completion at Richmond—though great difficulty was experienced in obtaining iron for her armor.

Gen. Jackson had moved off it was thought towards Fredericksburg, and it was said would again strike a blow in the valley. Maryland regiments with him under Gens. Lowe and Bradley Johnson, had suffered terribly in fights with Fremont and Shields. Bradley Johnson's regiment had been cut down from seven hundred to two hundred effective men.

CAIRO, July 12.—Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island arrived here this morning from Corinth. He leaves to-night for the East. The information from White River is that Gen. Hindman had ordered all inhabitants near Gauley Ridge to burn their provisions and shoot their cattle. Gen. Curtis had divided his forces, a portion being between Cash and White rivers, the other east of Cash river 75 miles from Memphis.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The following special dispatch have been received by the Tribune:

Memphis, July 11.—Arkansas refugees report that Gen. Curtis attacked and completely cut to pieces five hundred Confederates, under Col. M'Neill, thirty miles east of Batesville, on the 4th of July.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Rumors reached here that Morgan's guerillas, 2,800 strong, in two squads, are at Harrodsburg and Danville, destroying property and stealing horses.

Considerable excitement exists in Louisville, on account of the proximity of guerillas. Effective measures have been taken to prevent incursions.

Midnight.—Reports have just been received that the main body of Morgan's guerillas were at Rough and Ready, nine miles south of Frankfort, at five this afternoon. Our informant says the State archives are being removed from the Capitol.

THE NEWS.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has been suppressed by General Grant and the *Bulletin*, a good Union paper, has been started in the place of the former journal.

Reports from Richmond place the number of prisoners captured in the recent battles on the Chickahominy at over 5,000. It may turnout that many soldiers may still be a live who are counted among the killed at present.

An important postal treaty has just been negotiated between our Government and that of Mexico, which gives us material advantages in the transmission of mail matter to that country, over what we have formerly had.

The newspapers of the country are endeavoring to prove the necessity for drafting in order to fill up the new requisition promptly. No drafting will be sanctioned by the General Government, but State Governments may resort to it.

The public will be gratified to know that General Burnside's army has joined the army of the Potomac, of which it has always been a part, and only detached for special service in North Carolina.

The Councils of the city of Baltimore passed a resolution appropriating fifty dollars for each accepted volunteer in a Maryland regiment, provided it be completed and accepted by the War Department.

The Southern accounts of the recent battles of the Chickahominy will be found highly entertaining.

Gen. Burnside's mysterious movements recently are fully and graphically described by our special correspondent with that division of our army. The old saying, that "large bodies move slowly," has been erased from Burnside's collection of familiar phrases.

The new steam sloop-of-war Monongahula will be launched to-day at the navy yard, at high water.

The correspondence from the American squadrons now operating in the Mississippi at Vicksburg, is full and replete with interest. We can do nothing but wait patiently now for the gratifying news of the capture of this last rebel stronghold on the great Father of Waters.

By way of Cairo, per special despatch to the *Tribune*, we learn, that General Curtis has succeeded in retreating safely across the Black river, in Arkansas, and is now moving towards the Mississippi.

The strike among the grain shovellers, in New York, created a great deal of excitement there. The men do not ask for an increase of wages, but are opposed to having the old routine of labor changed. It is the ancient battle of muscle vs. machinery.

An extract from a letter from Newport News, published in the New York *Post*, of Friday announces the landing there of Gen. Burnside's troops.

It was rumored that the rebel General Magruder was moving down the Peninsula.

Advices per the steamer M'Clellan state that the rebels have completely obstructed Mobile Bay. They had also dug a ditch entirely around the city—its inner land being defended by breastworks and batteries.

About twenty prominent citizens of Baton Rouge have been arrested, including a brother of Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of War, the Mayor and Rev. Mr. Craven. Five of them were sent to New Orleans. Benjamin and the Mayor took the oath of allegiance, rather than go to Fort Jackson.

Governor Moore, of Louisana, has issued a proclamation, urging continued resistance to the Federal rule, forbiding trade with the Federals showing the importance of maintaining the credit of Confederate notes, recommending the destruction of steamboats rather than allow them to fall into the hands of the Federals, eulogizing Mumford, who was executed by General Butler, a martyr; stating that Southern independence is certain to be gained; he had removed the State Capitol to Opelousas.

General Humphrey Marshall has resigned his commission in the rebel army. His brigade has been turned over to Gen. Williams.

General Hatche's command entered Culpepper on Friday, and attacked and repulsed about one hundred rebel cavalry, said to belong to the Eighth Louisana, killing one, capturing five, and taking eleven prisoners. Among the latter was a Lieutenant, who a few hours before, was seen in our lines, and a German, who had three times broken his parole. Our loss is three slightly wounded. We took two horses.

The policy of concentrating and consolidating the scattered armies of Virginia under Pope has already developed good results, as many miles of territory have been cleared of rebel partizans who previously were continually annoying our outposts and trains. The officers and men are delighted with the consolidated command.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th has an article showing that, in spite of Rebel efforts to prevent it, Gen M'Clellan had got out of the worst into the best position in Eastern Virginia. From the description of the *Examiner*, his position must be a second Gibralter. The same paper complains of the withholding of information of the late battle by the Government.

It is said in Washington that the accounts brought by the Presidential party from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac represent that the entire losses on our part in the several battles do not exceed, in killed, wounded, and missing, 11,000.

It is stated that previously to the late battles Gen. M'Clellan arranged with the Rebel authorities for a general exchange of prisoners, and that General Dix has been instructed to consummate the agreement.

From the Union County Star and Lewisburg Chronicle.

A Breckinridge Triumph.

In Pennsylvania, a large proportion of the friends of the late Judge Douglas have cut loose from that Breckinridge faction, which first divided the Democratic party, and then divided the Union. Some of them, however, went last Friday to the Party-above-Country Convention at Harrisburgh, hoping to regulate, if not to control, its action. But they were outnumbered, and placed in a subordinate position throughout. F. W. Hughes, a most malignant Secession sympathiser—one of those most prominent in uttering the falsehood that "Polk is a better Tariff man than Clay"—was made the President, and appoints the State Committee, himself the Chairman, over Richard Vaux.

The resolutions are of the "Kane Letter" web of contradictions. They have a gloss of patriotism intended to seduce the casual reader: at the same time, they will suit every Rebel sympathizer, and Jeff. Davis would say that—for our State, at this time—they are the best calculated to aid him, for the men elected under it would co-operate with him, no matter what cheat they used to obtain the power. We will copy the Resolutions, side by with those of the People's Convention, when the latter shall be held, that all readers may judge of the spirit of the two platforms.

JAMES P. BARR, of Pittsburg, was nominated for Surveyor General. He is editor of the Post, and is described to us by gentlemen who know him as a slippery, oily politician, fit for any desperate work. He once nominated Buchanan for re-election—next came out for Douglas—and is now in full faith with those who killed Douglas at Charleston. Professedly a War-man he hinders the Administration in measures necessary to success.

ISAAC SLENKER, of Union county, for Auditor General, is a more consistent politician, having boasted of his unvarying party fealty, and only one year ago not only acknowledging his vote for Breckinridge, but justifying his vote. He is a respectable lawyer, slow and plodding in his turn for business. In our late legal contests, Democratic Judges decided him all wrong in the expense and ill feeling in which he plunged his clients and the county. In the peculiar qualifications for Auditor General, all who know them both must admit the superiority of Mr. Cochran, the incumbent, who will be re-nominated at once.

On the Slavery and War question, Mr. Slenker has an unenviable record. In 1849, he stood on the Free Soil Platform of Sam'l. W. Black, Gamble, Wilmot, &c. In Union county, he aided Shriner, Hickok, and others in support of the Pittsburg Platform—

"That it is no part of the Compromises of the Constitution that Slavery should for ever go with the advancing tide of our Territorial progress," and similar sentiments.

He has since repudiated that sentiment, and in Feb. 1861—when 6 or 8 States had seceded, after stealing 20 or 30 forts, arsenals, mints, &c., when the Rebels had fired on the Star of the West and proclaimed Jeff. Davis their President—Mr. Slenker endorsed the following (among other) Resolutions at the Lewisburg Convention:

"*Resolved*, 2. That we deprecate civil war, as we believe that this union can NEVER be maintained by force of arms, and that as DEMOCRATS WE ARE NOT WILLING TO TAKE UP ARMS to support a platform which a majority of the people repudiated and opposed at the polls.

"3. That we *cordially approve the policy of the National Administration*, Buchanan's) in its *wise and conciliatory course* in the present perilous condition of the country."

By that convention he was sent a Delegate to the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, and left Court to attend it. He was a Vice President of that body, which—22d Feb. 1861 when the Rebellion was as open as flagrant—aided and applauded it by the following infamous Resolution:

"8th. That we will by all proper and legitimate means, OPPOSE, DISCOUNTENANCE AND PREVENT ANY ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF THE REPUBLICANS IN POWER to make any armed aggression upon the Southern States, especially so long as laws contravening their *rights* shall remain unrepealed on the statute books of Northern States, and so long as the *just demands* of the South shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in these States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution."

It is true he afterwards yielded to the storm of popular indignation that was aroused by the attack upon Fort Sumter, and talked and acted more patriotically after that time. But for months afterwards he expressed his admiration for Breckinridge—has acted with and for his friends—and *Slenker will be voted for by every half-way or open friend of the Rebellion in this State.* In politics, those who nominate and support a man, prove what he is.

The *secret* of Mr. Slenker's nomination is said to be his comparative *obscurity*, and the fact of his *good run for Judge* last Fall. But it should be remembered that he did not then—as he does now—run as a *party* man.—He refused to be nominated or to be advocated as a Democratic candidate, but was voted for independently of party. Had he run as a nominee of a party, he would have fallen far behind the vote he received. A native of our county, where he has relatives and friends of influence in both parties—not running for a political station—his opponent comparatively unknown, and loaded down with false charges, with prejudices, and personal and professional rivalries—Mr. Slenker had advantages which his *anti-war record* only defeated.—Three Democratic and two Republican papers in the District supported him, and he had the neutral if not the positive aid of the only German paper also—three papers only opposed him.

Other candidates were sacrificed for him. Money was used profusely to buy up all the purchasable material for Slenker, and every effort (fair and unfair) was made in vain to elect him. But, since his opponent, Judge Woods, *is known, and has been tried* by the people, *he would now beat Mr. Slenker two to one* in running for the same office. These facts may assure those abroad that Mr. Slenker, running no longer under "no party" colors, cannot command last fall's vote. He now stands forth unmistakably the embodiment of the Breckinridge faction, and should be voted for or against, according as our fellow citizens approve or condemn that traitor's course previous to his complete apostacy.

*This man's bosom friend and relative, Jno Hughes, was two years ago the Democratic candidate for Congress from Schuylkill and Northumberland, and is now in the Rebel ranks in North Carolina.

COMPARISONS.—It is useless to deny that the masses of the people have a deep seat and settled confidence in *Sarsaparilla*," as an alterative remedy. Notwithstanding this confidence has of late years been abused by many preparations claiming to possess its virtues but really with none at all, still the people believe in its intrinsic value as a remedy, because they have known of its cures. The rage for large bottles at low prices, has called into market many compounds of Sarsaparilla which contain scarcely any of it, or even any medical virtues whatever. Yet every body knows that Sarsaparilla is the great staple antidote for Scrofula. Eruptions and cutaneous diseases, and for the purification of the blood, when they can get the real article, or an actual extract of it. Such we are now able to inform them they can obtain. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. the celebrated chemists of the East, whose reputation assures us they do well whatever they undertake, are selling a Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which, although the bottles do not contain quarts for a dollar, contain more of actual curative power than whole gallons of the stuff which have been in use. It is asserted that one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains more than double the amount of medicinal virtue, which is afforded by any other. This fact is not only apparent to the taste, but its effects and cures afford incontestible proof that it is true. Such a remedy has been long sought for, and is everywhere needed by all classes of our community.—*Age, Cynthiana, Ky.*

CORINTH, July 12.—The rebels have been making mysterious cavalry demonstrations in our front ever since their repulse at Boonville by Colonel Sheridan. The latter has fallen back to near Ramsey. The movements are thought by some to be an advanced guard of a force to attack us. Others think it is to cover the flank of Bragg's command in reinforcing Chattanooga.

The weather is very warm. Water very scarce. The health of troops improving. Furloughed men are returning at the rate of one hundred per day.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—All sorts of rumors continue to circulate about a change in the administration policy. Change in the Cabinet, change in the Generals, or chief of some sort. It is persistently repeated that M'Clellan is in some way to be removed, transferred, and that Burnside is to succeed him. It is known that the stories on the President's return, his being entirely satisfied with M'Clellan were colored, and it is reported that M'Clellan is very indignant because Burnside's troops were sent up the river, as he alleges promised.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Senate has passed the confiscation bill, as agreed to by the House of Representatives. Only two Republicans—Browning of Illinois and Cowan of Pennsylvania—voted against it. Senator Collamer, of Vermont, did not vote. The bill now requires only the signature of the President to become a law.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The President this morning sent for the slave State members of Congress, and had an important interview with them.

He urged upon them his plan of gradual emancipation, and hinted strongly that if this plan was not adopted, general emancipation would come under less pleasant circumstances.

Obituary.

Passed into the "Eternal Summer Land," on the 30th of April, from Dayton, Ohio, MATTHEW T. PATTERSON, formerly of New Brighton, Pa., aged 37 years.

Few men have had to pass through conflicts and experiences in their earthly pilgrimages, more trying than the subject of this notice. Few have realized more, that this life, with tens of thousands, is little else than a *battle for bread*, in which is required often a heroism of a higher order than that of the conqueror of nations. While engaged in this battle, this departed friend had to contend with disappointments, reverses, difficulties and disease. And he felt, deeply, the truth of the Poet's words, that

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

But the battle of life with him is over. A few friends—true-hearted, noble and generous—such as always stand by those *most in need*, stood by him, aiding him and bearing him company to the very boundaries of the spirit-land. He met the Death-angel not with fear and trembling, but with a calm, heroic, and even cheerful spirit; for he had learned to believe that to the true soul, "Death is but a kind and welcome servant, who unlocks, with noiseless hand, life's flower-encircled door, to show us those we love.

"The friends that have parted before us,
From life's gloomy passion and pain—
When the shadow of death passes o'er us,
Will smile on us fondly again."

Important General Orders.

HARRISBURG, July 7.—The following important General Order has been issued :

Headquarters Penna. Militia,
HARRISBURG, July 7, 1862.

General Order No. 27.—In organizing the quota required from Pennsylvania, under the late call of the President of the United states, it is ordered.

First—Troops will be accepted by squads or companies, as hereinafter indicated, and will, as rapidly as possible, be organized into companies and regiments.

Second—Persons proposing to organize companies will be accepted under the following proposition, and not otherwise, viz: To be commissioned a Captain, the applicant must have furnished forty or more men who have passed Surgeon's examination, and been mustered into the United States service. To be commissioned a First Lieutenant, from twenty-five to forty men must have been furnished as above. To be commissioned a Second Lieutenant, from fifteen to twenty-five men must have been furnished as above.

Third—Transportation to the Central Depot, Camp Curtin, will be furnished on application in person or by mail to Capt R. J. Dodge, U. S. A.—Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service for Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, to whom report must be made.

Fourth—Actual and necessary expenses forwarding and lodging of troops raised under this order, will be paid by the United States Disbursing officer at this post for a period not exceeding twenty days, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by receipts of the party to whom the money was paid.

Fifth—Squads will be organized into companies at Camp Curtin as rapidly as possible, the companies formed into regiments, field officers appointed and commissioned by the Governor and the regiment immediately placed at the disposal of the War Department.

Sixth—As a reward for meritorous conduct and also to secure valuable military experience, no appointments of field officers will be made, except under peculiar circumstances, by men now in active service. By order of

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

The War Department has issued the following orders:

War Department,
WASHINGTON, D. C. June 21, '62.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces it is ordered that a premium of two dollars shall be paid for each accepted recruit; that volunteers for three years or during the war, and every soldier who hereafter enlists either in the regular army or the volunteers, for three years or during the war, may receive his first months pay in advance upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

This order will be transmitted to the Governors of States and mustering officers.

Signed, EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTN. D. C.,
Wednesday, July 2. 2862.

It is ordered that out of the appropriations for collection, organizing and drilling volunteers there shall be paid in advance to each recruit for three years or during the war the sum of $25, being one-fourth the amount of the bounty allowed by law, such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruit belongs into the service of the United States.

Signed, E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Each new recruit will thus receive one month's pay in advance immediately on his muster into the service of the United States and joining a regiment already in the field, or if a new regiment on the recruiting of his company into the service of the United States, each recruit will receive a bounty of $25 in advance to be paid in like manner as his own month's advanced pay.

A. L. RUSSELL Adj. Gen.

☞ The people of Sweden, with a proper sense of the great services to civilization rendered by their distinguished countryman, Captain Ericsson, are having a medal struck in his honor, in reference to the Monitor affair.

MARRIED—On June 24th 1862, by Rev. D. A. Cunningham, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. WILSON CUNNINGHAM, and Miss ELIZA JANE CAROTHERS, both of Beaver Co. Pa.

DIED—Of Jaundice, in the Beaver Co. Poor House, June 28th, MARGARET HOPE, aged about 84 years.

Confessions & Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y. mar26:1y.

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with me, or Smith & Collins, within the last twenty years, for Carding, Spinning, &c., will please call at the Fallston Woolen Factory, before the first of October, 1862, and settle the same by cash or note.

jy9,'62. EPH'M. SMITH.

WHITE LEAD, at
HENRY'S.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY.

In the matter of the application for a Charter of Incorporation for a Church in Bridgewater, Beaver county, to be known by the name of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgewater."

And now, to wit, June 27, 1862, the application of John Murray, John S. Lehmer, John A. Brown, William Barnes, John C. Chapman, John Fallick, Lewis Reno, Jesse W. Moore, George Geyer, George Otto, Stephen Smith, Philip Rees, Thos. Campbell, Samuel Ecoff, John Moffitt, R. Darragh, John Strock, Jos. Beamer, A. Stewart, William Adams, asking that a corporation be established, to be known by the name of the "Methodist Episcopal Church of Bridgewater," having for its object the worship of Almighty God, according to the faith and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America, presented to the Court, whereupon the Court having perused the said instrument, and being of opinion that it contains nothing contrary to law, direct said instrument to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and order publication according to law, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, the aforesaid Charter of Incorporation will be granted by the Court at next Term.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:
A true extract from the Record.
jy163 Attest: M. WEYAND, Proth'y.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the final account of Thomas M'Clure, Committee of Jonathan Phillips, a lunatic, has been exhibited and filed in my office, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on the second Monday of September, A. D. 1862, unless cause then be shown against the confirmation.

MICHAEL WEYAND, Proth'y.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver Co.:
In the matter of the account of Thomas M'Clure, Committee of Jonathan Phillips, a lunatic.

And now, to wit, June 27, 1862, the Court grant a Rule to show cause why the Committee should not be discharged from his trust upon confirmation of his account, and payment of the balance in his hands; and order notice to be given by publication in the Beaver Argus according to Rule.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:
A true copy of Rule.
Attest: MICHAEL WEYAND,
jy16—3t Prothonotary.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR remaining in the Post Office at New Brighton, Pa., June 30th, 1862.

Anderson A	M'Millin Robt
Akright Miss Rachel	M'Creery Miss G
Bryant John S	Mercer Mrs Elizabeth
Brothington David	M'Creery Mrs Nancy
Brinton Wm P	Oatman H J
Baker Mrs Ann	Price Allison
Brewer Robert S	Price Miss Margaret
Callaghan Danl	Pence Wm
Caughey Mrs N 2	Parthemer Miss H
Ebert Mr	White Mrs Ransom
Frampton Wm	Stenson Miss Margt
Garner Mrs Eleanor	Smith Wm H
Kettlewood John	Summons Wm
Keffie John	Rafferty Miss Ann
Laferty Sarah	Rinney John

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

J. C. BOYLE P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post office at Beaver C. H. Pa., June 30th, 1862.

Adams Wm R	M'Clure T
Bruce Wm	Mains Wm
Bryan Mary	Nye Michael
Clark Anna	Patton Henry
Clark Saml	Pyle Frank S
Foster Margaret	Perley Thos J.
Fish Sarah J	Richards Sul
Finley Nancy	Russing & Stein
Glass John	Reed Anna
Moorhead D G	Smith J C
Millsworth N	Swager Sarah
M'Cune Phebe	Taylor J Y
Mercer Keturah	Toms Minerva

Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they advertised.

M. J. ANDERSON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., July 1st, 1862.

Barker Alfred	Noll Urish
Brady E	Noble R
Boothe Geo H	Parsons N J
Bohvenberger E	Ryan C J
Cithcart Hugh	Rhodes B B
Dawson Wm	Snowden H R
Davis W J	Shurlock R J
Griffith Chas	Smith George
Hall Miss Frank	Vanth Matthew
Hodkins John	Wolf Henry
Lightfoot Caroline.	Witman George
Mercer Sarah	Walker Geo W
Markell & Bro	Walther Frederic
McDowell & Robt	Wite A G
Marshall & Baxter	White D B
Marcle Justice	Yaley-Herman A 3

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY.

Niantic Bank vs. John Thompson. No. 1, Nov. Term 1857. Foreign Attachment. Judgment by default. Statement of account and affidavit filed. Claim $31,989 79, with interest from 4th June, 1859.

SEAL

And now, to wit: July 7, 1862 Rule for the Prothonotary to assess the damages and liquidate the amount of the judgment in this case, at his office, in Beaver, on the 20th day of August, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A true extract from the Record.
jy16.—6t Attest: M. WEYAND, Pro.

FOR SALE.

Drug Store and Surgical Instruments.

THE SUBSCRIBER AGAIN OFFERS FOR sale the **DRUG STORE** of the late D. MINIS, Jr., M. D., the recent announcement of a purchase by Wm. I. Berry, being premature.

ALSO—Surgical Instruments, viz:
A CASE OF VERY FINE AMPUTATING INSTRUMENTS &C.—A CASE OF PATENT LEG AND ARM SPLINTS
A SET OF OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENTS;
All are new and complete.
Also, two Pocket Cases, and a Cupping Lancet and Cups. DANIEL AGNEW,
Beaver, July 2, 1862. Administrator.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Sheriff's office in Beaver, on

Saturday, July 26th, 1862.

At 9 o'clock in the Forenoon.

All the right, title, interest and claim, of defendant, of, in and to the following tract of land situated in New Sewickley township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north and west by land of James and Hugh Watt, on the south by James Ferguson, Jr., and east by James Ferguson, Sr.; containing 54 acres more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, and on which are erected a log house and frame barn; a good orchard on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Clark at the suit of John Stiles.

JOHN ROBERTS,
June 25th, 1862. Sheriff.

Do You Want Employment.

I OFFER a pleasant business for the Spring and Summer, with large profits. Send for my new circular, containing full information.

Address GEO. EDW'D SEARS,
may28 181 William St., N. Y.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS, AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER-FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. May 1.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth. Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate*, no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. [mar26

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

School Books and Stationery at Whole sale.

The subscriber has always on hand Osgood's & M'Guffey's Speller & Readers, Ray's, Arithmetics, Stoddard's Arithmetic, Pinneo's Grammars, Bibles, &c., Testaments, Letter Cap and Commercial Note papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books, Steel Pens and Holders, Copy Books, Slates, Ink, Ink stands, Bonnet Boards, &c., &c.

Usual discount for cash. Goods packed and delivered to any part of the city. ROBT. S. DAVIS,
feb18 73 Wood st., Pittsburgh

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JAMES M. LITTELL, late of Raccoon township, Beaver County, Penn'a dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

june4, JOHN M'HENRY, Jr. Adm'r

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE,

Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M., Prin.
Mrs. A. S. Taylor, Governess.

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL FOR THE EDUCATION of Young Ladies. Special care given in the Primary and Preparatory Departments.

All expenses except Tuition and Washing, per term of fourteen weeks..... $38 00

Tuition from $3 50 to $8 00 including languages.

No efforts spared to make the school worthy of the confidence of its patrons.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

TIME TABLE.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing, Monday, May 5, 1862.—*Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:*

7:55	A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	9:15 A. M.
2:05	P. M.	" "	3:25 P. M.
6:50	P. M.	" "	8:00 P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:10	A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:25 A. M.
4:00	P. M.	" "	5:20 P. M.

J. K. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
R. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

		Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st	Brigh'n Accom.	5:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
2d	" "	6:45 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
Alliance	"	8:40 A. M.	10:40 A. M.
1st	Brigh'n "	12:34 P. M.	2:10 P. M.
2d	Brigh'n "	2:15 P. M.	3:25 P. M.
Mail,		2:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
1st	Express,	12:50 A. M.	2:00 A. M.
2d	Express,	6:40 P. M.	7:45 P. M.

GOING WEST—

		Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st	Brigh'n Accom.	8:50 A. M.	10:25 A. M.
2d	Brigh'n "	11:50 A. M.	1:26 P. M.
Alliance	"	3:00 P. M.	4:55 P. M.
1st	Brigh'n "	4:30 P. M.	6:01 P. M.
2d	Brigh'n "	6:20 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Mail,		7:10 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
1st	Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:10 A. M.
2d	Express,	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., E. D.

Quarterly Statement

OF THE BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY. New Brighton, May, 7, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted, active	$54,365 49
do do do under protest	300 00
State Loan	5,000 00
Furniture and Office Fixtures	1,058 95
Due from Banks and Bankers	1,197 77
Notes and Checks of other Banks	7,472 58
Coin in Vault	18,766 53
U. S. Treasury Notes, (7 80-100)	4,850 00
Protest accounts	1 56
Total	$93,012 88

LIABILITIES.

Stock paid in	$49,725 00
Notes in Circulation	8,870 00
Dividends unpaid	2,219 75
Depositors	31,372 33
Profits and Earnings	147 16
Due to Banks	1,678 64
Total	$93,012 88

BEAVER COUNTY ss: Before me, a notary public, in and for said County, came Edward Hoops, Cashier of the Bank of Beaver County, who being duly affirmed according to law, deposeth that the above statement is correct and true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS.

Affirmed and subscribed before me this 7th day of May, 1862. CHAS. HOOPS,
may14 Deputy Notary Public.

Dividend No. 8.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, May 9, 1862.

THE BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY has, this day, declared a Dividend of *Four per cent.* on the capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand to Stockholders or their legal representatives.

may14 EDWARD HOOPS, *Cashier.*

$30. Employment. $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED TO SELL GOODS FOR THE ADAMS (A NEW ENGLAND) Manufacturing Company.

WE WILL GIVE A COMMISSION OF one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address with stamp.

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detriot, Michigan. July 2, 1862.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts:

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York Post Office Box, 4589.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, on the evening of the 24th of April, a small Bay Mare, about 5 years old, shod all around, saddle marks, off hind hough enlarged by a cut or bruise; no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away, or otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

june11 3t JAMES K. CALHOUN.

JOHN B. YOUNG,

Att'y at Law,

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)

☞ Office in the Court House.
Jan. 20, 1862

RAIL-ROAD HOUSE,

ADAM JOHNSON, PROP'R,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Kerr's Hotel,

Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a,

S. KERR, Proprietor.

CATSUP, Pepper Sauce, Porte Monales, Pass Books, Note and Letter Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c., at HENRY'S.

MAGIC TACK HAMMERS, Shoe Brushes Blacking, Ink, Castor and Sweet Oil, at HENRY'S.

DRIED PEACHES, Potatoes, and Corn Meal, at HENRY'S.

MACKERAL, Molasses, and New York Syrup, at HENRY'S.

CARBON OIL, 35 cents per gallon, at HENRY'S.

SUGARS—White and Brown, at HENRY'S.

New Goods!!

B. S. RANGER.

Bridgewater, Pa.,

HAS Just received a large assortment of SPRING GOODS,

Amongst his stock can, at all times, be found a variety of

DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
IRON & STEEL, all varieties.
NAILS by the pound or keg.
WHITE LEAD and VARNISH.
LARD, SPERM, LINSEED & CARBON OILS
WINDOW GLASS, all sizes.
QUEENSWARE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,

All of which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Bridgewater, May 7, 1862.

Estate of Davis Minis, Jr., M.D., Dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Wills, &c., of the county of Beaver, upon the estate of DAVIS MINIS, Jr, M. D., dec'd., late of Borough tp., in said county, to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Beaver, in said county. Debtors will make payment, and creditors present their claims duly authenticated to the undersigned.

DANIEL AGNEW,
April 12. Administrator.

J. D. WILSON. S. B. M'ELROY. JAMES FISLAY

WILSON, M'ELROY & CO.,

54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURG.

Have now their SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Complete. Extra inducements offered to Cash buyers. (mh19.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF THE

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN,

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.,

12MO., muslin, price 50 cents: paper covers, 25 cents. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Pleas address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,
148 South Fourth street, Phil'a, Pa.
mar26.

"The Union,"

Arch Street above Third,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Upton S. Newcomer, Prop'r.

THIS Hotel is central. Convenient by Passenger Railway Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the Travelling Public.

TERMS, $1,50 PER DAY.

Beaver Hotel,

JOSEPH HALL, Proprietor,

Beaver, Pa.

HAVING thoroughly fitted up this house, he is now prepared to accommodate his friends, and the public generally, in the most satisfactory manner. [may62

"The Howe Sewing Maching,"

SOLD BY

A. M. M'GREGOR,

CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STS.,

PITTSBURG, PENN'A.,

NEEDS ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. [ap22—6m.

Sterling House,

No. 107 Second Street

(BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET)

PITTSBURG, PENN'A.

BOARDING BY THE MEAL, DAY OR WEEK.

Terms Very Moderate. [ap30

J. H. CUNNINGHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Gen. Wilson's Office.

NORTH SIDE OF THE DIAMOND.

BEAVER, PA. [ap30,62

A. R. THOMSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.,

Office, corner of Third street and the Diamond,

BEAVER, PA.

may 21.

BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO,

MANUFACTUTERS OF

CARBON OIL,

ROCHESTER,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA. [ap2

SCOTT HOUSE

B. D. MARKER, PROP'R,

Cor. Irwin St. & Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE "SCOTT HOUSE" is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the Iron City, and neither pains nor expense will be spared to maintain its well earned reputation. Its location, is convenient to the Bridges and Railroad stations, specially commends it to the traveling public

MILO A. TOWNSEND

DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Wall Paper,

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

no6. NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS,

BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER,

(Shop one door east of Proudley's Hotel,)

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A,

OIL CANS, best in use, at HENRY'S.

TEAS—Young Hyson, Black and Imperial, at HENRY'S.

BUGGY WHIPS, only 25 cents, at HENRY'S.

SOAPS—Rosin, Proctor & Gamble's, German, Castile, Palm and Fancy, at HENRY'S.

TOBACCO—Anderson's Fine Cut, Natural Leaf, Grant's, Baltimore Plug, and Cut and Dry, at HENRY'S.

SCHOOL SATCHELS, only 10 cents, at HENRY'S

RYE COFFEE, GroundCoffee, and Extract of Coffee, at HENRY'S

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon and Vanilla, at HENRY'S.

KOLLOCK'S

Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. D. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
mar26.

STATE & COUNTY TAX.

THE County Treasurer will attend in the several Townships and Boroughs, for the purpose of receiving the County and State Taxes for 1862, at the times and places designated below, viz:

Darlington twp.	July	1,	J. P. Dilworth's.
do boro,	do	2,	A. J. Cook's.
Moon,	do	7,	W. Elliott, Esq's.
Raccoon,	do	8,	D. Ewing's.
Independence,	do	9,	J. Holmes',
do & Hopewell	do	10,	Orr's store.
Hopewell,	do	11,	Robt. Scott's.
Hookstown bor.	do	14,	T. T. McKibben's
do & Greene tp	do	15,	do
Hanover & Greene	do	16,	G. M'Iler's.
Frankfort borough	do	17,	H. McCutcheon's
Hanover village	do	18,	Shorts store
Borough	do	19,	Treasure's office

☞ Payment can be made in any adjoining districts. G. C. BRADSHAW,
apr 6,62 Treasurer.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEO. BOSWELL, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly autenticated for settlement.

JOHN BOSWELL,
BEN'J BEDISON,
June 25, 1862. Executors.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of M'CONNELL & DARRAGHS, Fallston, engaged in the Foundry and Machine Business, was duly dissolved on the 3d day of June, 1862. The books of the late firm will be settled by M. Darragh & Co., at their office in Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., where they will continue said business in all its branches. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please call and settle immediately. DAVID M'CONNELL,
MATTISON DARRAGH,
Fallston, je10, 62* S. H. DARRAGH.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on estate of Robert Ramsey, dec'd., late of Hanover Township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement. ELI RAMSEY,
may28* Executor.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the Estate of Wm. Scott, dec'd., late of Chippewa tp., Beaver county, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Brighton tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW WATTERSON,
may28 Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL HANNA, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement

JOS. SHARP,
JOS. D. HANNA,
je18—* Executors.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of A. D. Gilliland, New Brighton, engaged in the business of merchandise, was duly dissolved on the 19th day of April, 1862. The Books will be settled at the store of M. Gilliland. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm, will please call and settle immediately, as the Books will be closed without delay.

A. D. GILLILAND,
M. GILLILAND,
New Brighton, May 19, 1862.

PITTSBURG WATER CURE.

NO Curative Agency is superior to HYDROPATHY for the treatment of all forms of Diseases, and no Institution in this country possesses greater facilities for its administration than this.

☞ For Pictorial Circular address
DR. W. N. HAMBLETON,
Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT,

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

(Four Doors below Dr. Sargent's Drug Store.)

may7,62—1y. MRS. & MISS RENG.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed from the shop, lately occupied by him opposite Mr. John Barclay's store to the shop next door to Kerr's Hotel, on Third Street Beaver, where he is ready and willing to attend to all orders in his line of business—BOOT AND SHOE MAKING—with promptness and dispatch.

apr21862 HENRY MERZ.

JESSE JOHNSON,

General Commission Merchant

AND

Dealer in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce, Wines and Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

Office and Warehouse, No. 237 South 2d stree

Philadelphia.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments
aug 28.

JAS. C. GRIERSON,

WHOLESALE

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Also Dealer in

FLOUR, FEED AND PROPUCE GENERALLY,

No. 8 SMITHFIELD ST.,

pposite the Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILLOW WARE, Lamps, Shades, and Lamp Chimneys, at HENRY'S.

MAYORS OF TH Great Cities.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK,
Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.

HON. ALBIN BEARD,
Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.

HON. E. W. HARRINGTON,
Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.

HON. JOHN ABBOTT,
Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.

HON. A. H. BULLOCK,
Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.

HON. NATH'L SILSBEE,
Mayor of SALEM, MASS.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr.,
Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.

HON. WM. M. RODMAN,
Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE,
Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.

HON. J. N. HARRIS,
Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.

HON. CHAS. S. RODIER,
Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.

HON. D. F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.

HON. H. M. KINSTREY,
Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.

HON. ADAM WILSON,
Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.

HON. R. M. BISHOP,
Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO

HON. I. H. CRAWFORD,
Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.

HON. JOHN SLOAN,
Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.

HON. JAMES McFEETERS,
Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.

HON. JAMES W. NORTH,
Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.

HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr.,
Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.

HON. JAMES S. BEEK,
Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.

HON. WILLARD NYE,
Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL,
Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.

HON. W. H. CRANSTON,
Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.

HON. FRED STAHL,
Mayor of GALENA, ILL.

HON. JOHN HODGDEN,
Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.

HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,
Mayor of CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

HON. ROBERT BLAIR,
Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

HON. R. D. BAUGH,
Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.

HON. GERARD STITH,
Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HON. H. D. SCRANTON,
Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HON. DE WITT C. GROVE,
Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.

HON. GEO. WILSON,
Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. C. H. BUHL,
Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

HON. HEMAN L. PAGE,
Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.

HON. W. W. VAUGHN,
Mayor of RACINE, WIS.

HON. A. FARR,
Mayor

A NATIONAL PRAYER.

1858.

O. Thou, the God of Jacob, hear;
The God who driest the mourner's tear!
Great God, who hearest the widow's prayer—
The orphan's cry!
Hear us for Afric's sons at first,
For Him their father's sin accursed,
Yet now redeemed, since for the worst,
Did Jesus die!

Almighty God! to Thee on high,
With tears and groans these bondmen cry!
O, God, let not these millions die
Unheard by Thee!
O, Lord, their earnest cry attend,
Make their oppressor's triumph end,
For them a second Moses send,
Their Pharaoh's flee!

O, God, we mourn the deep disgrace
That rests upon the Yankee race!
For even they with shameless face
To tyrant's kneel!
And servile to the Southern nod,
Rule o'er the oppressed with iron rod!
And bow to Slavery as to God,
With impious zeal!

How long, O God of Hosts! how long
Will thou permit this giant wrong?
How can we sing the rapturous song
Which Miriam sang!
While o'er our land no glory gleams—
The star of hope withholds his beams,
And weeping by Columbia's streams,
Our harps we hang!

Oh, arm of God! awake! awake!
Put on thy strength! this Nation shake!
Make every traitor's heart to quake!
Bend every knee!
Burst, oh! burst the captive's bands!
Free, oh! free our Land of Lands!
Wash, oh! wash till Zion stands
Of Slavery free!

1862.

O, God of battles! by whose arm,
The boatman's babes are kept from harm!
While freemen's blood flows free and warm
On Moloch's altar poured!
Will not the offering yet suffice?
Shall not accept the sacrifice
Nor end Slavery—fearful price!
Of Blood, and Fire, and Sword!

THE EVACUATION OF JAMES ISLAND.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from James Island, S. C. under date of June 30th says:

"Ever since the battle of Stono the Federal forces have been busily engaged in erecting batteries for heavy guns, and in a few days they would be enabled to hold James Island against all the troops the Southern Confederacy could bring; but the orders for evacuation have been given, and they must be obeyed accordingly, although the troops I feel satisfied, would prefer to remain here and give the rebels another fight.

"From the signal station in the top of a forty tree near General Stevens' quarters, the officer can gaze at the city of Charleston in the distance whilst Fort Sumter stands in bold relief. Steamers can be seen plying around the harbor, ladened with troops, and the enemy's camp with tents for thirty thousand men are plainly visible. With the naked eye negroes can be seen busily engaged in erecting entrenchments.—The weather continues warm, though the nights are cool. The troops are in tolerable good health."

AN AFFECTING SIGHT.—One day last week, as we passed the commandant's office, on Jefferson avenue we observed a wounded soldier lying upon the pavement. The poor fellow had placed his crutches under his head for a pillow, and evidently slept as soundly as he would have done in his father's house, notwithstanding the midday sun cast its hot and sultry breath upon him. Such is war; such the reward of courage and patriotism. There was no good Samaritan near to offer him shelter from the sun and cool his lips with a glass of water. Our noble fighting boys deserve better treatment at the hands of our citizens.—*Detroit (Mich.) Advertiser.*

IS THIS WAR?—A correspondent at Fortress Monroe says:—Colonel Bratton, of South Carolina, was brought down on the Vanderbilt recently, a wounded prisoner. During the trip down he saw a wounded South Carolinian and a Massachusetts boy suffering side by side, engaged in an animated conversation. "My God!" exclaimed the rebel Colonel, bursting into tears as he witnessed the scene "do you call this war?" But a few hours ago," continued he, "these two brave lads were engaged in mortal conflict together, and now are the best of friends".

CAPITAL REPORT.—The Toledo *Commercial* gives the following good retort:

"The other day as a number of rebel prisoners were being shipped for Sandusky, for the traitors' home on Johnson's Island, a little German made himself quite prominent with his noisy remarks about the Secesh. One of them, a brawny six-footer, turned savagely upon him and said. 'We eat Dutchmen down South.' 'Vy den you no eat Sigel?' was the instant retort. Secesh had no reply to give, but passed sadly on."

☞ At a recent ecclesiastical trial in England, "The South Ceith case," one of the witnesses complained that Mr. Phin read his sermons; and on the question being put to him, "Do sermons that are not read edify you most?" convulsed the court by replying: "I consider that if ministers cannot remember them themselves, neither can we;" which is the latest, if not the weightiest, argument against reading for preaching.

☞ A negro preacher in Winchester presented a good example of a loyal prayer, a few days ago. "De Lord brees de President ob de United States, and let dis rebellion be squashed."

The President of the Dough-Face Convention---A Reminiscence and a Profitable Example.

While we were casually looking on and listening to the proceedings of the Convention which assembled and adjourned in this city yesterday, a sight of the President of that body recalled the past and revived the incidents of the political struggles that are now regarded as having been the initial movements in the great rebellion which has been convulsing the country for more than a year. Francis W. Hughes has a history in connection with the politics of Pennsylvania, which no effort of his own should have been left untried to smother or at least not to have revived; but as we find him true to his antecedents, and emulous now as heretofore to bring disgrace on his country, by contributing to the deception of his countrymen, we cannot refrain from bringing up the past and comparing it with the present condition of such locofoco leaders.

It is well established that the arrangements and the plans of the leaders in the slave-holders' rebellion, were in course of preparation and secret development for many years.—The politicians of the south never made a movement, or supported a policy in any administration, for the past thirty years, unless they were convinced that by doing so, they would be contributing to the success of their darling efforts of nullification of secession Thus, when Henry Clay was nominated for the Presidency, and when the hearts of the American people were filled with admiration for his great service and brilliant talents, the Democratic party placed on their ticket James K. Polk, the inferior of Clay in talent, experience and patriotism as a statesman, and in no way to be compared to him as a friend and advocate of the measures designed to advance the true interests and develop the real wealth of the nation. Henry Clay was the friend of the laboring man and mechanic, not a friend by fulsome or idle adulation, but his advocate when capital or speculation sought the use of the energetic of the one or the genius of the other, at the sacrifice of the vital welfare of both.—In that contest, Henry Clay would have carried New York and Pennsylvania, had it not been for the frauds and falsehoods of the leaders of the Democratic party. In Pennsylvania particularly, the fraud was open and bold, by the declarations of such men as Francis W. Huges, who declared and insisted that "*James K. Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay.*"—The influence of Mr. Hughes, then, far exceeded his influence now, and the result was the election of Polk and Dallas. What followed, our readers fully understand as a portion of the history of the country. When Pennsylvania interests were at stake in the question of Tariff, when the interests and the industry of all the free states were involved in that question, by a treachery as base as that which now arms itself for the assassination of loyal men; those interests were sacrificed, in the casting vote of George M. Dallas, defeating the Tariff of '46.—Then followed that other Democratic monstrosity, the admission of Texas by which the war with Mexico was provoked. All those acts were links in the chain of that rebellion which seeks to girdle and destroy the Union, and the startling co-incident in the transaction is the fact that the tool who played such an important part in furthering the cause of slavery and thus necessarily the cause of treason, turns up now as the President of a Convention convened to give aid and comfort to traitors. Francis W. Hughes, who so wantonly and unscrupulously sacrificed the laboring interests of the whole North, by a fraud which defeated the immortal Clay, will attempt to play his old game by insisting that men who openly offered sympathy armed conspirators, are as loyal as those who are in the field perilling their lives in a contest for the Union. We warn the people in time against such tricksters. Let Pennsylvania remember the frauds by which her labor and her mineral and agricultural resources were sacrificed, and the fraud now about to be perpetrated for the sacrifice of the Union, will prove a most disgraceful failure.—*Har. Tel.*

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Daniel Webster penned this sentiment: "If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds—if we imbue them principles, with the just fear of God and our fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something that will brighten through all eternity."

☞ A letter from Winchester, Va., states that among the rankest of the rank secession ladies there, is Mrs. Dandridge, better known as "Betty Bliss," the daughter of the late President Zachary Taylor.

☞ Parson Brownlow and Emerson Etheridge are talked of as the most prominent candidates for the vacant Senatorship as soon as Tennessee gets a loyal Legislature again.

☞ The Girard Union says that the Messrs. Goulds, of Springfield, brought into market, in that place lately and sold to Rea & Ryman 1500 pounds of wool for 50 cents a pound.

☞ The Oil City Register says Mr. James Tarr has sold for a term of years one half his interest in the yield of oil from the Tarr Farm for the sum of 20,000.

☞ It has been said that we can earn genuine manhood only by serving out steadily and faithfully the period of boyhood.

☞ A man in Spring township Pa., was recently soundly whipped for hurrahing for Jeff. Davis.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND!
ALWAYS READY.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

LONG marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Salves will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightly wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized the most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGHS and SUFFOCATING HOARSNESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole army,

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in Camp, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY, SORES and SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS, all disappear like a charm before these PILLS AND OINTMENT, and how, while the Cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

MME. DEMOREST'S
Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,
With Great Improvements and Additions,
THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS
FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,
COMPRISING THE
New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful
BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,
Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for
Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmmigs, Children's Dresses, &c.,
And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the amt in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

THE
SATURDAY MORNING POST.
The best Family Newspaper in
WESTERN PENN'A.
And the only Democratic Union Sheet in Pittsburg.
ESTABLISHED IN 1804.
It contains all the CURRENT NEWS OF THE DAY reliable, Monetary, Market and Commercial reports and a choice selection of Tales, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Articles, Valuable Statistical Information, Agricultural News, &c.;
—ALSO—
The Latest Telegraphic News.
Embracing every important Item of News, Foreign and Domestic, Congressional Intelligence, Legislative Proceedings, &c., &c.
Terms, $1 per annum for a Single Copy, or 11 Copies one year for $10.
ADDRESS JAMES P. BARR,
Editor and Proprietor.
Corner Fifth and Wood sts., Pittsburg Pa.
☞ Send your money by mail at my risk.

BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO,
MANUFACTUTERS OF
CARBON OIL,
ROCHESTER,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA. [ap2

Kerr's Hotel,
Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a,
S. KERR, Proprietor.

DRIED PEACHES, Potatoes, and Corn Meal, at HENRY'S.
MACKERAL, Molasses, and New York Syrup, at HENRY'S.
CARBON OIL, 85 cents per gallon, at HENRY'S.
SUGARS—White and Brown, at HENRY'S.
WILLOW WARE, Lamps, Shades, and Lamp Chimneys, at HENRY'S

PHOENIX
LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 178 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREE.
ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c. &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.
HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*
May 7—3 mos.

BEAVER
SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE.
Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M., Prin.
Mrs. A. S. Taylor, Governess.

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL, FOR THE EDUCATION of Young Ladies. Special care given in the Primary and Preparatory Departments.

All expenses except Tuition and Washing, per term of fourteen weeks..... $8 00
Tuition from $3 50 to $8 00, including languages.

No efforts spared to make the school worthy of the confidence of its patrons.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.

AMBROTYPES!!

GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL, LIFE LIKE PICTURES can now be had at the
COURT-HOUSE, IN BEAVER.
These pictures are not mere duubs, but warranted SUPERIOR to any that have ever been made in Beaver county, by any other artist. To be convinced, call and examine specimens I will remain but a few weeks.

☞ Gallery in the same room occupied by me in 1857.
Aug9 C. A. GRIFFIN, Photographic Artist

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Noss, late of Brighton township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY NOSS, Industry tp.,
Jel Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Hugh Hall, late of Raccoon tp, Beaver co, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN B HALL,
ROB'T. STERLING,
june1— Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Wm. Seawright, late of Greene township, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. HOOD,
May 27, 1862 Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Cont. Yoxtos, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
A. R. MILLER,
je4. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Capt. Samuel Smith, late of Smith's Ferry, Ohio township, Beaver County, Penn'a, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SLENTZ, of same tp.,
may23. Administrator.

Do You Want Employment.

I OFFER a pleasant business for the Spring and Summer, with large profits. Send for my new circular, containing full information.
Address GEO. EDWD SEARS,
mar26. 181 William St., N. Y.

JOY, COE & CO.,
Advertising and Commission Agents
AND DEALERS IN
PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS
Type, Printing Materials,
WRITING AND PRINTING PAPER CARDS, &c
OFFICES—Brown's Building6, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York.
mar26:1y.

Confessions & Experience of an Invalid,

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelopes, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.
mar26:1y.

A. R. THOMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office, corner of Third street and the Diamond,
BEAVER, PA.
may21.

JOHN B. YOUNG,
Att'y at Law,
(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)
☞ Office in the Court House.
Jan. 20, 1862

CATSUP, Pepper Sauce, Porte Monaies, Pass Books, Note and Letter Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c., at HENRY'S.
MAGIC TACK HAMMERS, Shoe Brushes Blacking, Ink, Castor and Sweet Oil, at HENRY'S.

℞ AYER'S
Cathartic Pills,
(SUGAR COATED,)
ARE MADE TO
CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.
Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.
FOR THE CURE OF
Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.
PITTSBURG, PA. May 1, 1855.
DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856. }
SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequentially they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.
Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.
POST OFFICE, HAMTRAMK, LIV. Co., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.
DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her, and her two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.
GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.
From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.
DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.
DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.
From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.
DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my wife daughter of malignous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.
From the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of the Methodist Epis. Church.
PLANKS HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 5, 1856.
HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.
DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness, and Partial Blindness** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need say more to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country, which is not conversant without personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed by the infirm or delicate, or the vitals of any age. Parents should not be without it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have evident grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the confidence it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the incurable. Either that fastened on the vitals eats your life away. Let it show the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know tis the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is, still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no skill to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
AND SOLD BY

☞ For sale by D. Almi, jr., Beaver; S. Cross, Rochester; Waggoner & Lowry, Freedom; J. Nichols, Baden; J. Sargent, New Brighton, John Black, Darlington, Dungan & Edgar, Fallston, and by dealers every where. Feb. 12.

CRITTENDEN'S
PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL
COLLEGE,
N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1841, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Draying, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S, Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

Notice.

The accounts and subscriptions to THE ARGUS for 1860 and 1861, which have not been settled up, as well as the accounts of M. Weyand, M. & J. Weyand, and Weyand and Henry, are in my hands for settlement. All who are indebted to either of these for subscription, advertisement or job work, will please call on me at the TREASURER'S OFFICE. Many of these accounts are of long standing and should be settled.
SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS,
BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER,
(Shop one door east of Proudley's Hotel,)
BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

SELLERS'
LIVER PILLS.
(THE ORIGINAL, ONLY TRUE AND GENUINE)
For 25 Years a Staple Remedy for
LIVER COMPLAINT
AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

The ordinary evidences of Disease of the Liver are Pain and tenderness in the region of the Liver, sometimes dull and aching, increased by pressure, pain and Uneasiness in Breathing, Pain in the right Shoulder, uneasiness when lying upon the left side, increased size of the Liver, Short and Dry Cough, disordered stomach, Nausea, Yellowish Tinge on the eyes and skin, Headache, yellowish fur on the tongue, Bitterish taste in the mouth, heavy, dull sensation in the Brain, Depression of Spirits, amounting almost to Insanity, slight Fever toward evening, Loss of Appetite, Melancholy, with moroseness and Hypochondria, Neuralgia, dullness, a general feeling of Uneasiness, Languor, drowsiness, the patient conscious of something wrong in himself, and disposed to see nothing right in things about him, yet wholly unable to explain the cause of his sensations—with many others easily detected by resemblances to some one or other of the above. The Liver Pill will almost certainly arrest the disease if taken upon the appearance of the above symptoms, which if allowed to take its course, becomes chronic in its nature and almost incurable, producing great and constantly increasing suffering.

The use of this medicine will neither create a new disease nor complicate an existing one, but, in most cases, will prepare the system for the more vigorous remedies of the physician, should it be necessary to call in his aid.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE
SELLERS' LIVER PILLS
ARE INVALUABLE.
Price 25 Cents.

SELLERS'
VERMIFUGE,
WORMS!

Every year Thousands of Children die from this horrible evil. The alarming mortality loudly calls for increased watchfulness, and for greater care in the selection of the remedies. The exciting opposition of many physicians to a certain worm medicines is, in a measure, owing to the injurious qualities of some of the ingredients, and the positive inefficiency of most of the so called "Worm Candies," "Worm Teas," &c. *Even if many of these articles are harmless, as they are ineffectual,* THE DELAY may cost them. No thoughtful, sensible mother, will thus trifle with the life of her child.

LET PHYSICIANS SPEAK.

SELLERS' VERMIFUGE THE BEST IN USE.
HERE IS THE PROOF.
PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 17, 1855.
MR. R. E. SELLERS—Dear Sir: I have used your Vermifuge in my practice since I bought out your interest in the drug store, and have found it a most valuable remedy. In one case where I was consulted, a child was passing worms almost constantly. After taking a few doses of your Vermifuge, the enormous quantity of upwards of *two hundred worms* were passed. The child that was given up for dead, is now as well as any child in the neighborhood.
AMBROSE ARNOLD, M. D.

CHAMPION, OHIO, April 3, 1858.
All that is required to give it reputation in my family is a trial. E. H. WILSON, M. D.

PORT HURON, MICH., Oct. 4, 1857.
MR. R. E. SELLERS.—Having used it in my practice for the last year or five years, I think it decidedly the best preparation of the kind. I have used it up until the preparation of the several other manufacturers. Yours respectfully,
D. COUCH, M. D.

We might enumerate hundreds of other cases, were it necessary, but Sellers' Vermifuge has stood the searching test of the medical faculty and public for *more than a quarter of a century*, which, of itself, is conclusive of its *entire worth as well as the certainty* of its effect.

NOTICE.—Extraordinary inducements are offered to dealers to recommend and sell other Vermifuges. Do not let unprincipled men palm off any of these on you. The *best at any price is the cheapest*, therefore ask for Sellers' Vermifuge, and *take no other.*

Price 25 Cents.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELLERS'
COUGH
SYRUP.

From A. Cushing, Druggist, S. Bend, Ind.
D. S. OWEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—In reply to your favor of the 13th instant, I would say that the sale of Sellers' Medicines has far exceeded my expectations; and in no case have they failed to produce the desired effect. The Cough Syrup is a cure for coughs, colds, &c., and the cheapness of the article places it within the reach of all, which, together with its delicious qualities, renders it a universal favorite. Not a day passes without numerous calls for "*the one thing needful*," at this season of the year, viz. Sellers' Cough Syrup.
A. G. CUSHING.
Price 25 Cents.

Sellers'
VERMIFUGE.

From the Rev. S. Wakefield, former Pastor of the Liberty Street M. E. Church.
MR. R. E. SELLERS.—It is from a sense of duty, as well as with great pleasure, that I bear testimony to the virtues of your justly celebrated Vermifuge. I procured a single bottle, and gave it to three of my children, who had been ill for several weeks. The eldest was seven years old, the next four, and the youngest eighteen months. The first passed *thirty-six worms*, the second forty-seven, and the third a considerable number, not distinctly recollected. Since then they have been doing well, and are now in good health. S. WAKEFIELD.
Price 25 Cents.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.
OUR ARTILLERY IS
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL TREASURY,
A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR
PRESERVING THE TEETH
Purifying the Breath and Mouth
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

CONTENTS.

Dr. Hurd's Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. Hurd's Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. Hurd's Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for Cleaning between the Teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn. (E. D.)

Price, ONE DOLLAR; or SIX $5.

☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ *Full directions for use is on each article.*

The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:

The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, post-paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The *Neuralgia Plaster*, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent, post paid, on receipt of *Eighteen Cents*, or six stamps.

The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size), for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Thirty-seven cents.*

Address,
WM. B. HURD, CO.,
Tribune Building, New York.

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Store. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.
ACE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD

The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and so leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg, are to their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them to the grave.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* says: "We are happy to say that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact *that his articles are what they are represented to be, as he can prove from their long use.*"

The well known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We don't let the pewter for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their excellence is so much that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of those linary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acids, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and is safe without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that fascinating charm—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the food more pleasantly. Hundreds of ——— testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of ——— *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouths, Canker,* etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum you can now get preservatives, that which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drows